

AGANANG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

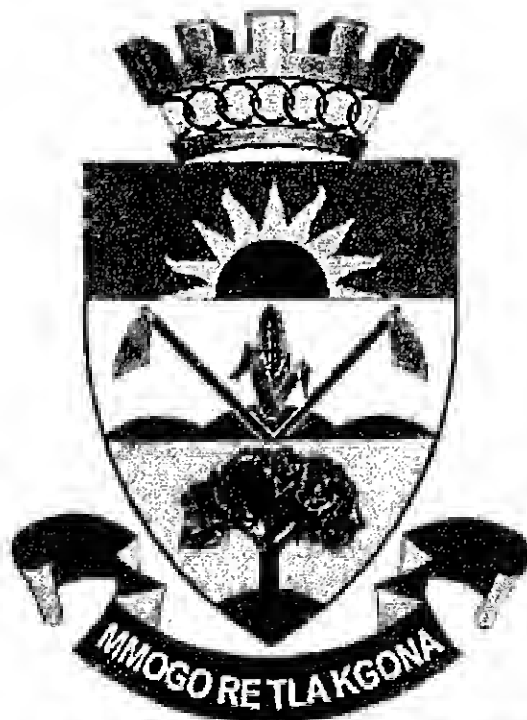


IDP 2014/15

ANNEXURE E

AGANANG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



FINAL IDP 2014/15

1. Table of contents

Content	Pages
1. Table of contents	1
2. Abbreviations	2-3
3. Foreword by Mayor and Municipal	4-5
4. IDP Review Context	6-12
5. Situational analysis	13-46
5.1. Spatial Analysis	13-17
5.2. Socio-economic analysis	18-20
5.3. Local Economic Development Analysis	20-22
5.4. Environmental Analysis	22-30
5.5. Basic services and Infrastructure analysis	31-36
5.6. Social analysis	36-40
5.7. Institutional transformation and Development	40-42
5.8. Financial Viability and Management	42-44
5.9. Good Governance and Public Participation	44 - 46
6. Municipal Priorities	47-58
7. Strategies phase	59-69
8. Project phase	68-85
8.1. Municipal Projects	70-83
8.2. Projects by CDM	84
8.3. Projects by Sector Departments and other institutions	84 - 85
9. Integration phase	86 - 92
10. Annexures	93
10.1. Final Budget 2014/15	94-99
10.2 Final Organizational Structure 2014/15	100-119

2. List of Abbreviations

AA	Affirmative Action
ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBP	Community Based Planning
CDM	Capricorn District Municipality
CMIP	Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme
CPF	Community Police Forum
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DMR	Department of Minerals Resources
DoE	Department of Education
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CoGHSTA	Cooperative Governance Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EE	Employment Equity
EEP	Employment Equity Plan
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EXCO	Executive Committee
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IT	Information Technology
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
KPA'S	Key Performance Area
KPI'S	Key Performance Indicator
LBSC	Local Business Service Centre
LDO'S	Land Development Objectives
LED	Local Economic Development
LSP	Local Service Point
LGFMG	Local Government Finance Management Grant
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEC	Member of Executive Committee
MGP	Municipal Growth Point
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSIG	Municipal System Improvement Grant
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO'S	Non Governmental Organisation
NT	National Targets
PCP	Population Concentration Point
LEGDP	Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan

PHP	People Housing Programme
PMS	Performance Management System
PPP'S	Public Private Partnership
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAMWU	South African Municipal Workers Union
SANRAL	South African National Road Agency Limited
SAPS	South African Police Services
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprise
WSP	Workplace Skills Programme
WSP	Water Service Provider

3. FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

April 2014 ushered in 20 years of uninterrupted service to our communities. As we celebrate freedom month let us look back with pride. Over the past twenty years we have been able to improve the lives of residence of Aganang Municipality for the better. We remain resolute on this noble goal

Aganang Municipality with assistance of sector departments, parastatals and Capricorn District Municipality has been able to provide water, electricity, sanitation, houses, free basic services, tarred roads, crèches, community halls, free primary and secondary education, social grants, clinics etc. Through EPWP, LED and CWP programmes we have been able to create jobs and provide skills to our Communities.

Once again, as provided for in terms of Sec 34 of Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000, the municipality remains hands on deck and gears itself for yet another season for improved services delivery. We are looking into the financial year 2014/15 with vigor and good intentions with the support of the communities to turn yet another corner of service delivery.

We are calling upon all Communities and Community stakeholders to join us as we implement the 2014/15 IDP and Budget.

Mmogo re tla kgona

Her Worship
Cllr MM Mokobodi

FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

In compliance with section 34 of Municipal System Act, Act No 32 of 2000, which states that, a Municipality must review its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) annually in accordance with an assessment of performance to an extent that circumstances so demand. Further noting that; section 16 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003 read in conjunction with section 24 of the same act. stipulates that; the municipal council must at least 30 days before the start of the budget year consider approval of the annual budget, the municipality of Aganang and its Political Leadership takes pleasure in presenting the revised 2014/15 Integrated Development Plan, Budget and the Organizational Structure.

The 2014/15 IDP came about as a result of protracted engagements with communities and relevant role players in refining and re-defining objectives and strategies of the municipality. The following platforms were created to gather inputs and comments so as to cover a wide range of role players. i.e. IDP Representative forum, Consultations with CBO/NGO, Business Sector, Traditional Authorities, Ward Based Community Consultations, Exco and Council Strategic Planning and IDP/Budget Steering Committee meetings. Communities can be rest assured that their inputs and comments were critically considered and prioritized. Those that fell beyond the 2014/15 budget will still be considered when engagements will be made throughout the year with other government institutions for their interventions.

In overall the municipality will be appropriating a total of **R155 115 841, 74**. This total budget comprises 34% Capex and 66% Opex. As the administration of the municipality, we are all hands on deck towards ensuring that the promised services are provided and that the budget of the municipality is implemented without delay.

Ramakuntwane Selepe

4. IDP Review Context

4.1. Legal Framework

Municipalities constitute the last layer of spheres of government in a Democratic South Africa. They (Municipalities) are spheres of government at the coal phase because that is where services are rendered to communities. In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act no 108 of 1996 Municipalities were established with the following objects;

Objects of Local Government

- Provide Services to the Communities in a sustainable manner
- Provide democratic government to Communities
- Promote local economic development
- Promote safe and healthy environment
- Encourage involvement of communities and Community organization in matters of local government

It against this backdrop that Municipalities have to develop Integrated development plans as vehicle or platform for spheres of government and other role players to converge to realize the objects of local government as indicated above

4.2. Legislations and Policies that guides and informs IDP Process

The following lists are some of the legislations and policies that are critical and central to the IDP development process:

Act/Policy	Description/focus
Spatial Planning and Land use Management Act no of 2013	Prescribe land development procedures based on the principles of integrated planning, optimal use of existing resources and the promotion of sustainable development. Repeal all legislation that where dealing with spatial planning in South Africa.
Batho Pele White Paper of 1997	Make provision for eight batho pele principles which should guide conduct of public service in providing services to the communities.
White Paper on Local Government of 1998	White paper on local government provides policy guidance on the kind of local government needed to democratize and facilitate delivery of services to all communities. it describe the developmental responsibility of local government

Act/Policy	Description/focus
Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000	Municipal systems act guides the development and review of the Municipal IDP/Budget. Chapter 5 of the Act is specifically dedicated towards clarify the IDP development and review processes.
Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003	To secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the municipalities and other institutions in local government. It provides clarity on municipal budgetary process and how these budgets must be utilized
Intergovernmental relations framework Act no 13 of 2005	This provides clarity on how all the three spheres of government must work together.
National Environmental Management Act no 107 of 1998	Provide guidance on issues of environmental management and how Municipalities can integrate issues of environment into development. It identifies economic, social and environmental issues as pillars of sustainable development. make provision environmental impact assessment as an instrument that can used to assess the negative and positive impacts of proposed projects ad recommend to mitigate potential negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts
Local Agenda 21	This advocates for governments including municipalities to engage in sustainable development. Development so that future generations can still be able to survive. Local authorities must work in partnership with their communities
Millennium Development Goals	Identifies eight millennium development goals that all nations must achieve by 2015.it advocates amongst others halving poverty, universal primary education; global partnership for development, improved environmental sustainability, reducing child mortality, reducing maternal mortality, eliminating gender disparity and halting the spread of HIV/Aids
National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)	It provides for focusing of development on areas of potential as a catalyst towards improvement of lives of communities. areas of potential or nodal points should be prioritized for infrastructure investment.
Limpopo, Employment, Growth and Development plan (LEGDP)	It is plan that geared towards economic growth and job creation in the province and different role players can contribute towards achievement of targets of LEGDP. It identifies 3 programmes as main drivers of LEGDP.
Traditional leadership and Governance Act 41 of 2003	Promotes and clarify roles between Municipalities and Traditional authorities.
New Growth path	Focuses on creating decent work, reducing inequality and defeating poverty through restructuring of South African economy
National Development Plan	Provide a vision for development for next 30 yrs. Municipalities must contribute towards realization of this vision

4.3. Powers and Functions of Aganang Municipality

In terms of Constitution, Municipal Structures Act and Section 12 as promulgated by MEC of Local Government and Housing, Aganang Municipality has the following powers and functions:

Powers & Functions	Performed	Areas of performance	Not performed
Municipal planning	X	IDP, SDF, LUMS, site demarcations	
Child care facilities	X	Provision of infrastructure	
Building regulations	X	Allocate sites, provide proof of residence	
Air pollution			X
Local tourism			X
Trading regulations	X	Allocate business sites, development of by-laws	
Water			X
Bill boards and the display of advertisement in public places	X	Construction and development of by-laws	
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	X	Infrastructure provisioning and development of by-laws	
Control of public nuisances			X
Fencing and fences			X
Local sports facilities	X	Maintenance and infrastructure provision.	
Traffic and parking	X	Motor Vehicle Licensing & DLTC and law enforcement	
Street trading	X	Provision of market stalls, support to informal businesses	
Refuse removal ,refuse dumps and solid waste	X	Litter picking and street cleaning	
Municipal parks and recreation			X
Municipal abattoirs			X
Markets	X	Construction of market stalls	X
Noise pollution			X
Municipal roads	X	Tarring of internal streets grading and construction of bridges	
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public			X
Pounds	X	Regulation and infrastructure provisioning	
Public places			X
Licensing of dogs			X
Street lighting	X	Provision of Apollo lights & street lights	

4.4. Government Priority Strategies

4.4.1. National Development Plan

The National Development Plan has been crafted as a vision 2030 development road map for the country.

The following are pillars of the plan;

- Mobilization of all South Africans
- Active engagement of citizens in their own development
- Expansion of the economy & making growth inclusive
- Building of key capabilities (human, physical & Institutional)
- Building a capable and developmental state
- Fostering strong leadership throughout society

4.3.1. Five Key National Priorities

- Creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods
- Education
- Health
- Rural development and food security
- The fight against crime and corruption

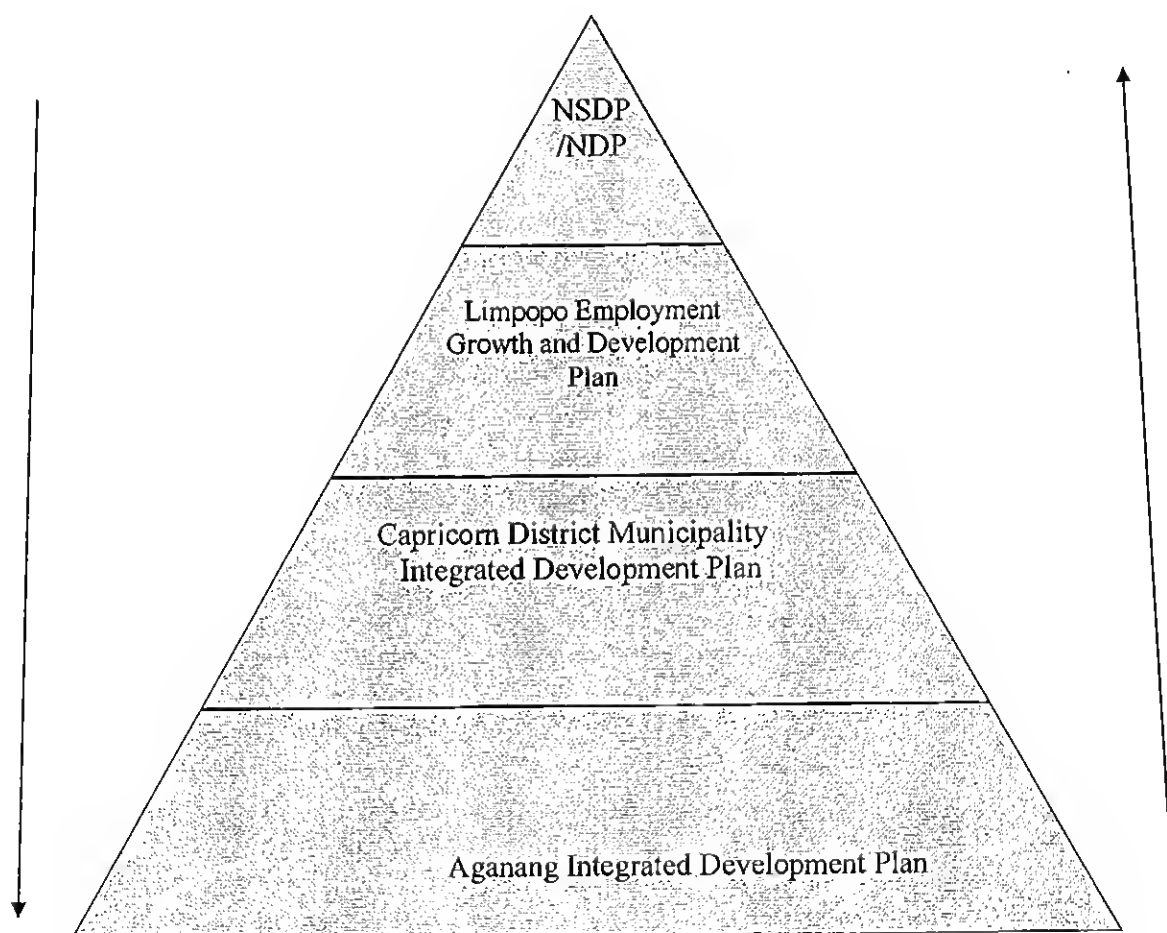
4.3.2. Twelve National Outcomes

In pursuit of the above state five key priorities twelve national outcomes were developed to guide the programmes of department, parastatals, municipalities and civil society in general.

- Improve the quality of basic education
- Improve health and life expectancy
- All people in South Africa protected and feel safe
- Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
- A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive growth
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security
- Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- A response and accountable, effective and efficient local government system
- Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources
- A better South Africa, a better and safer Africa and world
- A developmental-oriented public service and inclusive citizenry

4.5. Integrated Development Planning Perspective

Integrated Development Planning is an expression of government plan at local level. In essence it is the plan that must incorporate all spheres of government plans for development and delivery of services to all Communities of the Municipality. The local municipality IDP must thus be aligned to the District IDP, Limpopo, employment, growth and Development plan and National Spatial Development Perspective. The table below illustrates these linkages.



4.6. IDP/Budget Review Structures & Processes

IDP/Budget Review Structures

Structure	Role/s
Council	Approves IDP & Budget process plan, IDP & Budget, SDBIP Monitor IDP Progress Ensure involvement of stakeholders in IDP/Budget processes
Ward Councillors & Ward Committees	Represents the interests of their Wards in the IDP/Budget processes Submit Community needs
Traditional Leaders	Represents the interests of their Communities
Executive Committee	Responsible for overall Management and coordination of the IDP/Budget processes Chair the Representative Forum
IDP/Budget Steering Committee	Steers the IDP/Budget review processes Considers inputs into the IDP/Budget
IDP/Budget Clusters/Departments	Provide cluster or departmental expertise in the IDP/Budget processes. Provide technical support to IDP/Budget processes
IDP Representative Forum	Platform of stakeholders for provision of inputs to IDP/Budget processes
Communities	Communicate their needs and priorities through Ward Committees, Ward Councillors and through village, Ward based meeting and Izimbizos.

4.7. IDP/Budget Review Processes

IDP/Budget Review framework was developed and adopted on the 30 August 2013. The IDP/Budget review process was driven by the IDP/Budget steering committee. A number of varying activities were followed amongst others; IDP/Budget steering meetings, IDP/Budget Rep forum and Exco Strategic planning. The table below illustrates the process followed:

Activity	Description
IDP/Budget Process plan	The process plan was developed and adopted by Council on the 30 August 2013
IDP/Budget Cluster/Departmental meetings	Cluster meetings were convened to give technical input into the IDP Process
IDP/Budget Steering Committee	Steering committee meetings were convened on monthly basis to steer the process of the IDP Review process

Activity	Description
1 st IDP/Budget Rep Forum	1 st IDP Rep Forum was convened and constituted on 18 October 2013 and Aganang status quo report was tabled
Local IGR	The local IGR meetings were convened to source inputs
Departmental Strategic Planning sessions	Held to prepare departmental plans into the IDP/Budget review process
Exco Strategic planning	Exco strategic planning was convened to take the review process forward. Exco strategic planning took place in December 2013
Council Strategic Planning	Council Strategic Planning was convened to enhance the municipal planning in view of the draft budget and the IDP. Council Strategic Planning took place in May 2014
Community and Stakeholders Consultations	Community and stakeholder consultations took place between the 7 th and the 30 th April 2014. The purpose thereof was to garner community and stakeholder comment and inputs into the draft IDP and Budget 2014/15.

4.8. MEC' IDP Assessment Report

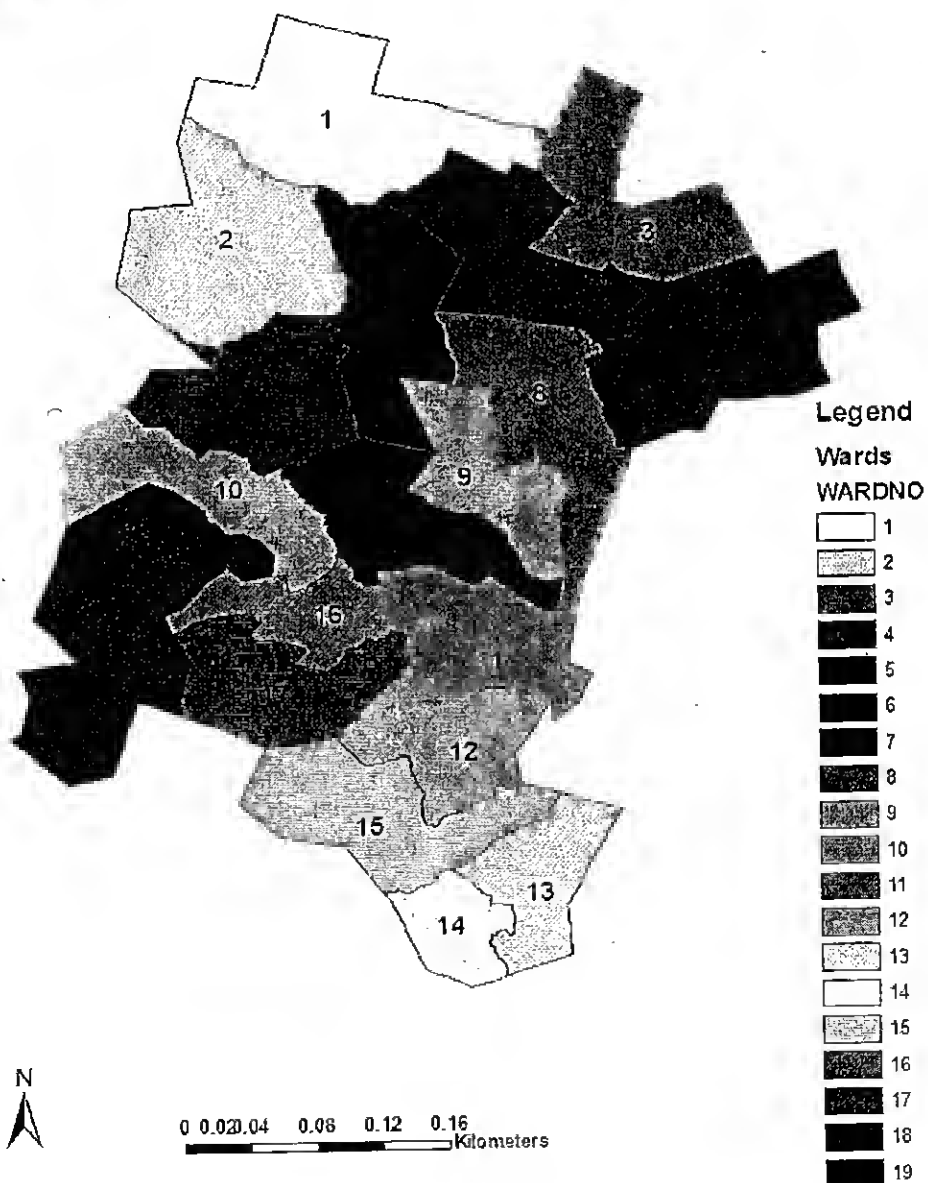
The annual MEC's Assessment of IDP's forms the basis of the review processes of the IDP and Budget. Issues raised by the assessment report are considered in the next cycle of the IDP review. In preparation of this Draft IDP/Budget 2014/2015 consideration was made to the IDP assessment report of 2013/2014.

The following are some of the issues raised by the MEC' IDP Assessment report and were taken up within the IDP/Budget 2014/15 review process.

Issue raised	Action /Progress
Unavailability of some sector plans (infrastructure plan, integrated transport plan, institutional plan etc)	Municipality will continue to engage other stakeholders for assistance with the development of sector plans. In the next financial year 2014/15 CDM will assist with development of integrated transport plan
Development of strategies and objectives on roads and storm water	Strategies have been included
Unavailability of projects on public transport	Municipality will continue engage other stakeholders for intervention on public transport issues
Inclusion of maps	A map on Municipal nodal points and Municipal wards have been included
No indication of land status of land claims	Land claims within the district and Municipality has been included
No indication of skills base within the Municipality	Skills base will be indicated in the 2014/15 IDP



Aganang Wards



5. Situational Analysis

5.1. Spatial Analysis

5.1.1. Location of the Municipality

Aganang Municipality is situated 45 kilometers west of Polokwane. It is comprised of 105 villages and it is divided into 19 Wards. It covers an area of about 1 852 22 km². It is a rural Municipality and has 4 Traditional Authorities namely Moletši, Matlala, Maraba and Mashashane. It is the fourth densely populated Municipality within Capricorn District and has a population of 131 164 and total of 33 918 households (Census 2011).

5.1.2. Key Challenges and Opportunities

Aganang Municipality is purely rural and has no township. In terms of Aganang Spatial Development Framework (SDF) it has potential in Agriculture and Tourism but has challenges of providing Infrastructure & Basic Services to the community, Local Economic Development and developing a revenue base. It has a potential of developing nodal points as identified by the SDF i.e. Rampuru-Ceres, Mashashane, Madietane, Kalkspruit & Tibane.

Area	Key Challenges	Opportunities
Infrastructure & Basic Services	Basic service backlogs i.e. no bulk services	Opportunity to grow the economy through Infrastructure and basic services delivery
Institutional Capacity & Transformation	Retention of skilled personnel	Opportunity to grow as an emerging Municipality
Good Governance & Public Participation	Development and capacitating of Communities in order to effect meaningful participation.	Communities are eager to be involved in Municipal activities and programmes
Financial Viability & Management	Lack of Revenue base	Development of alternative revenue sources
Local Economic Development	Lack of secondary economic activities No major economic activities	Potential to grow economically
Spatial & Environmental	Land ownership is still mainly in the hands of Traditional Authority. Development of growth points, population concentration points and corridors.	Enough land for multiple land use. Piloting LUMS

5.1.3. Aganang SDF & LUMS

The Municipality has reviewed the Spatial Development Framework (SDF 2010). The Spatial Development Framework provides direction to development and is further aligned to the District SDF, Limpopo, Employment, Growth and Development Plan and National Spatial Development Perspective. Linked to the SDF the Municipality has developed and adopted the land use management scheme which guides land use applications within the Municipality. Aganang SDF further identifies varying developmental potentials within the Municipality. These comprise of Municipal growth point, Population concentration points, Local service points and Municipal corridors.

5.1.4. Hierarchy of settlements

Settlement Order	Description	Area within the Municipality	Potential
1 st Order	Municipal Growth point(MGP)	Ceres-Rampuru	It is the development hub of the Municipality and as such a strategic area for investment
2 nd Order	Population concentration points(PCP)	Ceres, Mashashane and Setumong	Areas where most of the population of the Municipality resides Potential for market
3 rd Order	Local Service points(LSP)	Kalkspruit & Tibane	Strategic areas for business development and activities
4 th Order	Small settlements	All villages within the Municipality	Areas where Communities stay and where services are needed

5.1.5. Status of Land Claims in the District

Municipality	No of claims	No of claims awaiting final settlement	No claims gazetted	No research claims approved	Municipal area backlogs /Outstanding	Claimed Land (ha) (%)
Aganang	1	2	0	0		15.1
Blouberg	2	2	0	0	7 awaiting approval	30.5
Lepelle-Nkumpi	0	1	1	1	9 awaiting approval	23.7
Molemole	0	3	1	0		11.8
Polokwane	4	6	10	0	119 awaiting approval	18.8
Capricorn	7	14	12	1	135	100

Source: Department of rural development and land reform, 2012

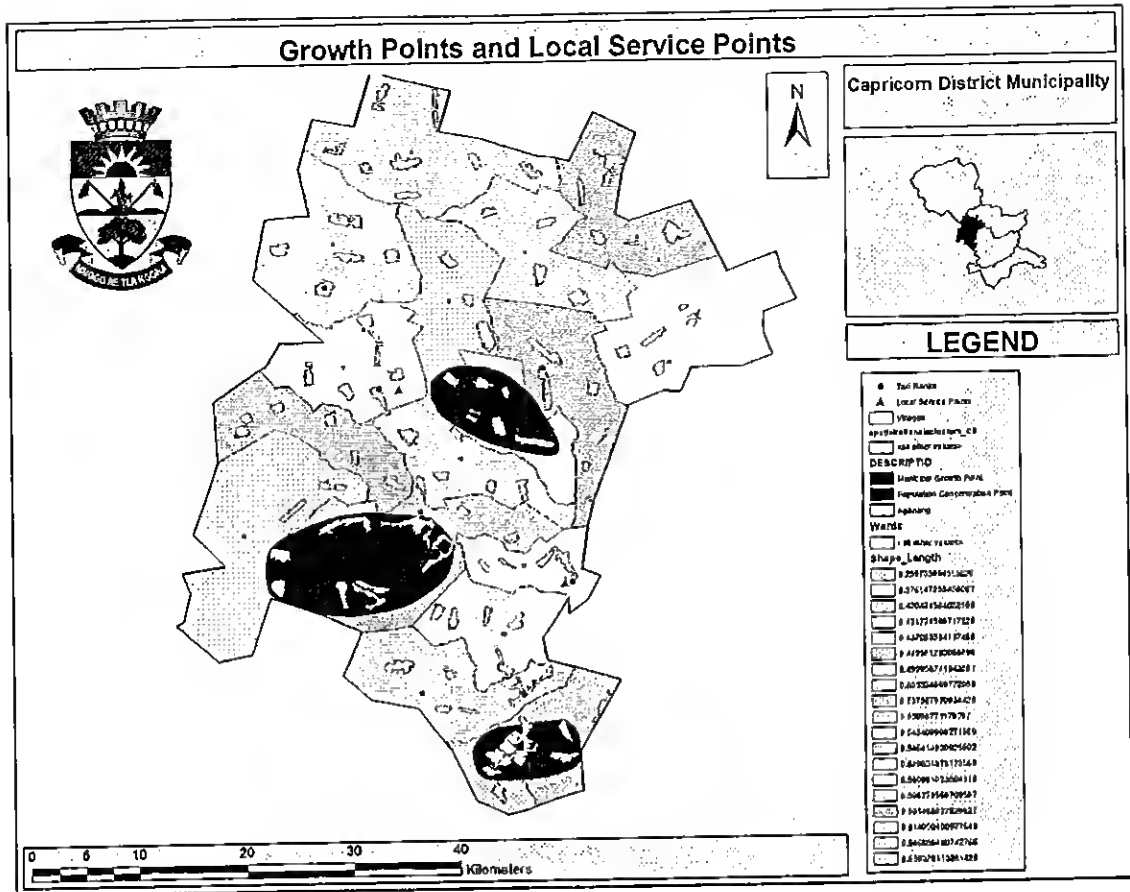
5.1.6. Municipal Corridors

The municipal area is well served by roads consisting of a network of different order linking the various settlements with each other and with urban areas such as Polokwane and Mokopane. The most important roads are:

- Gilead Road (District Road D3390) that traverses the municipal area from east to west linking the municipal area with Polokwane and National Road N11 (Mokopane - Groblersbrug);
- National Road N11 located on the western boundary of the municipal area, linking the municipal area with Mokopane and Botswana via Groblersbrug;
- District Road D544 (tarred Percy Fyfe road) linking the Ga Mashashane cluster area with Polokwane; and
- District Road D19 (tarred to Tibane) linking several villages (Kalkspruit, Ga-Ramakara, etc.) with Polokwane.

5.1.6. Spatial Challenges

- Municipality is purely rural.
- There is no proclaimed township
- Attraction of investment to develop areas as identified by the SDF
- Inadequate funds provision of the requisite bulk infrastructure services to areas of potential for development of the Municipality
- Unavailability of land for development
- Land turner upgrading within the Municipality
- Implementation of land use management scheme poses a challenge.
- Land claims



The map above depicts the Municipal growth point, population concentration points and local service points.

5.2. Socio-economic analysis

5.2.1. Demographic Analysis

5.2.2. Population

Aganang Municipality has 105 villages and the total population of the Municipality is 131 164 and total number of household is 33 918. The average household size is 4. This is mainly as a result of the demarcation process.

Number of wards	Number of villages	Total Population	Total households	Average household size
19	105	131 164	33 918	4

Table 2: Census 2011

5.2.3. Focus Groups

The majority of the population of Aganang Local Municipality is mainly women and youth. The implication thereof is that more programmes should be geared towards women empowerment and youth development programmes. The table 3 below illustrates the distribution of population in terms of gender and disability.

Gender	Total Number
Male	59 171
Female	71 992
Children(0-13 yrs)	45 560
Youth (14-35 yrs)	44 742
Adults (36-60 yrs)	23 875
Elderly (61 & above)	16 987

Table 3: Census 2011

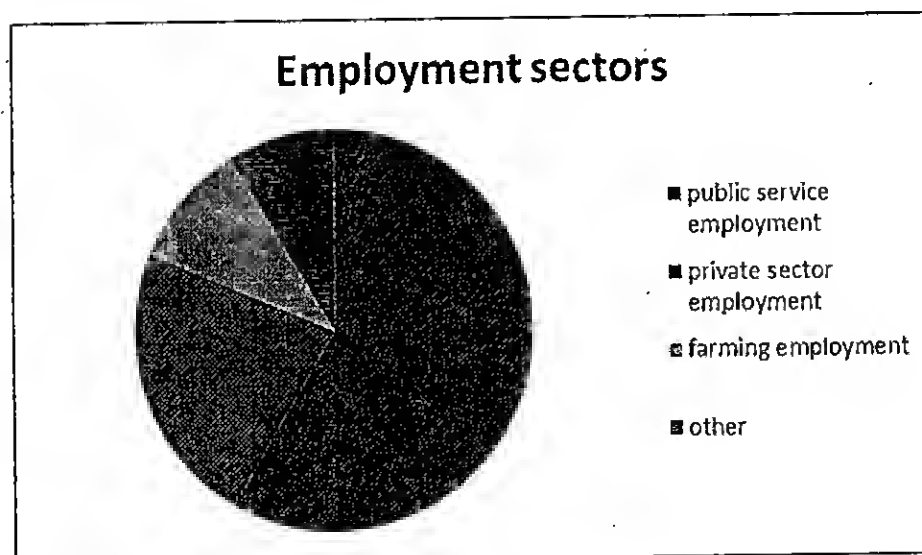
5.2.4. Income & Employment

Category	Total Number
Employed	11400
Unemployed	11581
Discouraged job seekers	3996
Not economically active	42 083
Not applicable	62102
Income	Total Number
No income	4490
R1-R4800	1880
R4801-R 9600	3548
R9601-R19600	9916
R19601-R38 200	8547
R38201-R76400	2982
R76401-R 153 800	1422
R153801-R 307 600	784
R 307 601 –R 614 400	287
R 614 401 – R 1 228 800	41
R 1 228 801 – R 2 457 600	15
R 2 457 601 or more	21

Table: 4 Census 2011

Table 4 above illustrates income and employment status within the municipality. Majority of people are not economically active and further that most of the household do not have income.

5.2.5. Labour Force



The diagram above indicates sector contribution to the labour force within the Municipality. The larger percentage of the labour force reside with the public service followed by private sector and farming.

5.2.6. Developmental challenges

- The above scenario poses a challenge for the Municipality to robustly engage in employment creation initiatives that can turnaround the situation of the Communities for sustainable livelihoods.
- Mainstreaming of special focus groups

5.3. Economic Analysis

5.3.1. Economic Analysis

Aganang Municipality is predominantly rural however it has potential to grow in both primary and secondary economic activities. This refers to both production and manufacturing activities. Currently there are no major economic activities taking place except subsistence initiatives. The municipality has developed and adopted both LED Strategy and LED plan. The LED Strategy identifies agriculture and tourism as the key economic drivers of the Municipality. These areas further are in line with key economic drivers of the economy of Limpopo province as identified by Limpopo Economic Growth Development Plan (LEGDP). However a lot of work still needs to be done to take both agriculture and tourism to another level.

5.3.2. Primary economic activities

The economic activities that take place within the Municipality are mainly agriculture and Community based projects initiatives.

5.3.3. Agricultural activities

Most Communities of Aganang Municipality plough maize and keep livestock like cattle, goats, sheep etc for subsistence. This activity is done in almost every village within the Municipality.

The success of crop farming depends on amount of rain per rainy season.

5.3.4. Community based projects

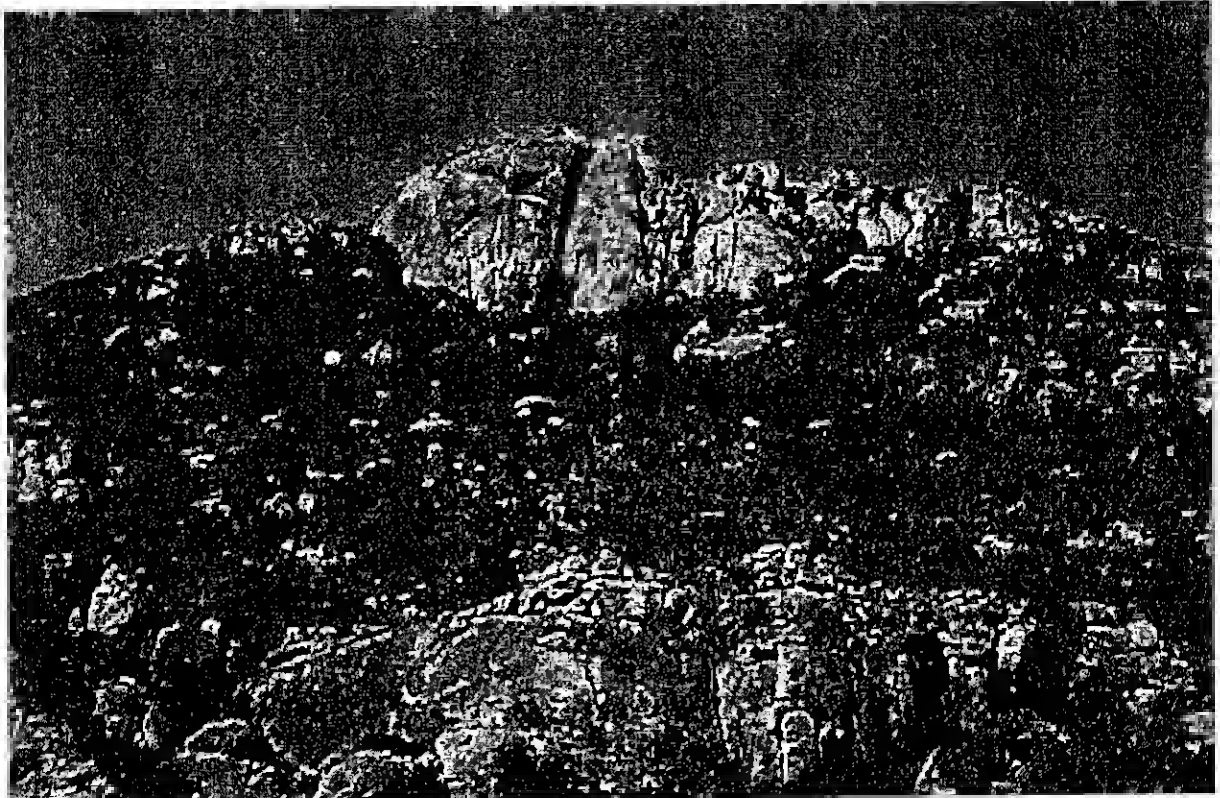
There are a number of community based projects initiatives that are running within the Municipality. These range from poultry farming, goat and cattle projects, egg production and vegetables production.

5.3.5. Secondary economic activities

There are no major manufacturing activities taking place within the Municipality despite activities of poultry farming, maize farming, brick making, paper production et cetera.

5.3.6. Tourism

There are areas of potential within the Municipality with regard to tourism. Areas identified are Matlala game reserve (Mogoshi Mountains), Utjane dam and Ratang Baeng game reserve. A lot of efforts have to be put in order to tap into the potentiality of these areas. The picture below shows some tourist potential at Mogoshi Mountains at Matlala a Thaba.



Mogoshi Mountains in Matlala a Thaba (Ward 16)

5.3.7. Mining

There are no mining activities within the Municipality however explorations are underway to check feasibility of platinum in deposits in the south western part (Ward 10 & 18) and iron ore in the northern part (Ward 03 and 04) of the Municipality.

5.3.8. Job creation

The Municipality annually creates temporary job opportunities through LED and infrastructure delivery. These provide relief to the needy and unemployed. It further provides the requisite skills to those employed. Already during the first half of 2013/14 839 jobs have been created.

Development challenges

- Development of tourism potential areas
- Maximization of production and capacity level of primary economic activities within the Municipality
- Enough financial resources to support Community projects initiatives
- Establishment of major manufacturing activities within the municipality.
- Capacity building of LED initiatives
- Establishment of Markets

5.3.8. Comparative and Competitive advantages of Municipal Economy

Aganang Municipality although rural has economic potential that, if tapped into, can become competitive. These borders around the following key issues:

- Potential for agriculture (both crop and livestock), tourism and prospects of mining
- Located with the Capricorn District Municipality which is a provincial logistic hub.
- Due to the Municipality's proximity to Polokwane it can become a manufacturing area with Polokwane providing the market.
- Aganang Municipality ,through Road D3390(Gilead road),links Polokwane with Mogalakwena, Lephalale and Botswana which provides potential as a corridor(East-West corridor)
- Enough cheap land for secondary economic activities(although most of the land is still in the hands of Traditional Councils)

5.4. Environmental Analysis

The municipality has developed and adopted environmental management plan in order to take up issues of environment as we develop our Communities. In pursuit of sustainable development environmental management is critical to this noble notion. Whenever projects are undertaken within the Municipality environmental impact assessments are conducted to ensure that environmental issues are taken into consideration. This in the main is to ensure sustainable development.

5.4.1. Climate

Aganang area receives summer rainfall with very dry winters. The rainfall falls from September to May with precipitation generally occurring as short, heavy, thundery showers. The Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) ranges from 454mm per year in the north-western area, and 500mm per year in the south-eastern area (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). The southern portions are more humid and it becomes more arid towards the northeast.

The mean annual temperature is 18.5°C in the north-western area and 16.9°C in the south-eastern area. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures are 36.5°C and -0.8°C in the north-western areas for November and June respectively and 33.2°C and 0.6°C in the south-eastern areas for October and June respectively.

5.4.2. Topography

The terrain morphology of the area varies considerably with the following identified by ENPAT, 2001 in the area; hills in the southern area; lowlands with mountains to the western side of the Municipal area; strongly undulating plains in the southern area; moderately undulating plains, and; slightly undulating plains which represents the majority of the Municipal area. The terrain types identified are; plains with open high hills or ridges; rolling or irregular plains with high hills or ridges; plains with open low hills or ridges; Level plains with some relief; level plains, and; high hills or ridges. Slopes range from 0-9% on the greater part of the area 9-25% on hills and mountains.